

Missiskoui



Standard.

Let Justice preside and Candor investigate.

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POETRY.

CONMAR.

He rushed to the field, & his helmet's dark plume
Triumphantly waved in the air :
And that braw which a joy-smile could scarcely
illumine

Was bent by the fiercest expression of gloom,
Revenge reigned predominant there.

And proudly his war coursers dashed o'er the plain,
As wild as the white-crested wave,
He foamed with impatience, he struggled in vain,
And seemed as if sharing the haughty disdain

Of Conmar, the fearless, and brave.

The mien of the chieftain was graceful ; to hear
The clang of the bright-flashing steel
Was the music he loved ; it fell light on his ear,
And he cried, as he brandished his gore-crimson'd
spear,

‘The foeman my vengeance shall feel.’

As the mountain blast swift through the battle
he flew,
Destruction and death in his train—
The war-hound his trumpet exultingly blew,
And feasted his blood-loving eyes with the view
Of the vanquished who lay on the plain.

And loud was the din of the deep-pealing gun
That scattered the foe in its ire ;
Helmets and banners gleamed bright as the sun,
When he dings his young rays as his course is be-
gun,

And gilds the broad landscape with fire.

The warrior had gazed on his vassals of might,
The valiant, the wild, and the rude ;
As they swept torrent-like o'er the field—a faint
light

Shone round his dark features ; he sprang thro'

the fight

And fell, nobly fell—unsubdued.

He writhed not—he spoke not—but from his sunk
eye

Dashed off a bright spot of his gore ;

He heard a shout, wild as the Indian war-cry,

‘Twas victory ;—his mail'd arm he raised up on

high,

And the chief of his clan was no more.

Written for the Pearl and Galaxy.

WILLIAM SEYMOUR.

The story which I am about to relate, has something in it so pure and high-hearted, and withal so rare in these degenerate days, that I trust it will not only prove a source of entertainment but also of improvement to the reader. It is not one of your silly love ditties, mere nonsense or haply worse than nonsense, and only calculated to excite a morbid sensibility ; but, on the contrary, a wholesome and faithful recital of a few simple facts which have transpired, not in the dreams of the glowing and poetical imagination, but in the sober and severe domains of reality. Having promised thus much for the truth and character of my tale, I shall proceed to dash in medias res without much further ceremony.

William Seymour (sorry am I, my old chum and companion, to be obliged to call you by any other than your own dear name) is one of those precious few whom to see and know is to love and admire. In fact, I never knew one who so seized and carried away, as it were, like a conqueror, the better feelings of our nature at first sight as the hero of my story ; and long acquaintance with him on my part has but increased the estimation of the high qualities of his character. At the time when I first saw him, I shall never forget the singular beauty of his person blended with a certain grace which even then, young as he was, spread over his whole person and actions an almost indefinable charm. His mind, too, seemed to be of that cast wherein strength and softness, sternness and love are the most exquisitely combined, forming a gentle and yet deep-toned instrument of various and yet harmonious sound. In short, I never knew a mind where so much strength and depth and passion with all that is fond and pure and gentle were so beautifully mingled together. At the University, he was our champion and our hero ; and I believe that we all to a man, without the least degree of envy, looked up to him as a sort of superior person. In the recitation-room he was the master ; and the professor himself would sometimes express his admiration and astonishment when he solved a most difficult problem in mathematics with the utmost ease and fluency of language, and with the same grand and unruffled brow and the same gentle and, I might truly say, eloquent smile upon his countenance, as when, perhaps, in the evening walk, he was addressing one of his own peculiar and delicate compliments to certain sweet and kind-hearted girls who hung upon his arm with an almost dangerous rapture. I mention this so particu-

larly as an indication that he was perfectly at home everywhere. In every active sport, in the hurrying chase of the football he was still without an equal ; and sometimes in the match at sparring, when he had mastered two or three of the most skillful in succession, he would burst out into a merry laugh that would ring like music in your ears ; and yet it was perfectly evident from his manner and appearance that his laugh of victory was not for glorying, as Willis might express it, but was merely the result of high animal spirits strongly excited by the stirring action of the contest. And then, too, in his conversational powers, he was splendid beyond all comparison. Several of us classmates have often gone out with him on a brilliant moonlight evening to hear him talk of the glories of the deep and vaulted heavens. It was splendid to see his grand form towering beneath the silent and holy sky—and his lips uttered the noblest truths clothed in the most exquisite poetry of language, and yet expressed with the utmost scientific accuracy. I have sometimes felt the pure Omnipotent himself must take pride in the creature of his hands. But I am lingering, in spite of myself, in the description of this glorious fellow ; and before I leave this connection of my story, or narrative, or biographical sketch, or whatever it may be called, I would only beg the indulgence of the reader while I relate a little incident which occurred not long before the merry college days were over. Several of us in company (of course, Seymour being one) had left our studies behind us, shaking off dull care, and were out on a journey of wandering to gather a little refreshment, after our own fashion, both for the mind and body, during a vacation of two or three weeks, when it so happened that we fell in with a certain town, or a certain town fell in with us, (either way will do) with which we were so well pleased that we concluded to stop for a few days at least—in fact, there was every thing to make our stay pleasant, a happy looking people, and delightful scenery with a most enchanting river, &c. &c. There were a number of country seats in the vicinity of this river, some of them the most elegant I have ever seen ; one of which to a certainty contained a very beautiful young woman (but married, reader,) who had, as every beautiful young married woman ought to have, a child as beautiful as herself—a little daughter of some five or six years of age. The circumstances that made us acquainted with them was full of affecting and holy interest. One of our favorite walks was on the banks of the river which I have before mentioned as being so enchanting, & in many places it was bordered with groves of thick and various foliage. The river made a rapid descent for the length of some sixty rods, at the termination of which there was a deep fall, where the waters poured down with tremendous violence upon the sharp and projecting rocks. While we were wandering amid our favorite scenes one sunny afternoon, suddenly we thought we heard a cry of agony at a little distance below us. We rushed immediately through some tangled brushwood that intervened, and beheld a young woman apparently in a state of distress, on the bank of the river, and a man who seemed to be in not a much better condition. We all fell a running at full speed, but Seymour who could always outstrip us when he pleased, dashed on ahead, and before we arrived on the spot, we saw him plunge with the spring of a tiger into the water. As we hastened on, what a thrilling sight met our view ! There was the mother pale and breathless in her desperate agony...watching, oh how eagerly ! as if life itself had passed from her silent bosom and gone to hover over her beautiful, her perishing child ! And the father, who had been making other attempts than that of exposing himself to the perils of the water to save his child, so imminent seemed the danger,...how wildly he looked upon the exertions of our noble friend ! There was the dear child, the lovely daughter, fast in the influence of the powerful tide ! And our youthful, our noble classmate was just in the act of taking hold of her garments ..could she be saved ? Alas, could either of them be saved ? We all stood still, as if transfixed by death, and watched the struggle between the energy of a mortal arm and the strength of that determined tide. Oh, was not He, who rules the universe, then specially present with his Almighty spirit?...For awhile the stream appeared to have the mastery...they are drawn along by its influence—nearer—nearer—nearer—to the tremendous precipice ! Great God, what shall save them now ?...But all was not yet over. Suddenly, as if he were aided by an unseen spirit, our youthful friend seemed to put back the tide ! and flinging the dear girl behind him and drawing her arms around his neck and clasping her wrists with his

left hand, he made such efforts as all human measurement might fail to describe. Enough that he gains the mastery...he draws towards the shore...nearer—nearer still—a few, only a few more strokes with that noble arm—yes, yes, he comes—he reaches the land...he springs from the wave—and the lovely child is in her mother's arms ! The mother clasped her for a moment to her bosom in death-like silence...then raising her head, as her eye met the glance of the preserver of her child, who stood leaning against a tree while his countenance seemed to express the intense repose of a more than mortal satisfaction, she sprang towards him with an irresistible impulse, and clasping her arms around his neck kissed him over and over again with convulsive energy. The beautiful child was saved, and the mother, too, rescued from death in her daughter's preservation.

Some years had elapsed since the events last described ; and I had become a resident in the village of ——, one of the loveliest of the lovely villages in the Empire State. Here, according to the common course of things, my acquaintance had become more or less numerous, and the pleasure of social intercourse with a happy and kind-hearted people combined with the soft: and, in some instances, gorgeous charms of Nature, had made my residence extremely agreeable. Here was one of those lakes of clear blue water so often to be met with in that glorious state, with its meandering borders, balmy stillness, and occasionally a remnant of the primeval forest towering over it in solemn and stately grandeur. Happy, happy times have I had in sailing over the blue waters with Mary and Anna and Eveline, and a few young men of that pleasant village, the remembrance of whom will not easily pass away. God bless them all, though many years have fled since I dwelt among their smiling faces. There was one young lady in particular who deserves a tribute to her person and accomplishments from a nobler pen than mine. I shall call her simply in this tale Eliza. It seems that her father had been unfortunate in some speculations at the East, and with the remains of his once extensive property had emigrated to the Western part of the state of New York. Here he had a plenty for mere subsistence, and in the course of four or five years' residence, had in a measure revived the prosperity of his temporal affairs ; but still he was far from being wealthy. Eliza was the elder of two daughters, his only children, one of whom died a few months after my arrival. I have been told by the physician who attended upon the last sickness of Mary, that her decline and death-bed, with all the attending circumstances, had a soft and yet radiant charm thrown around them holy and beautiful beyond all description. The disease was the consumption ; that disease, in which it frequently appears as if earth had faded away from the sight of the sufferer, and the far away and bright purity of heaven began to shine softly through the spirit, even before the existence of this world had ceased. Eliza, for fear of endangering the health of her mother, would not permit her to perform many of the services for the sick ; but, night and day, she watched herself and tended by the side of her lovely sister, lovelier still in decline, with a devotion which seemed to have been inspired by a more than mortal power. I have sometimes thought when a young and delicate female puts forth a strength and endurance beyond all human estimate in the time of sickness and suffering, when her services are the most needed, that her gentle and fragile frame is sustained by an unseen hand. Oh, may not some attendant angel, commissioned from above, be hovering around her, dealing out for her support a portion of his calm and immortal strength ? May not his fadless wings uphold her drooping body, and his unweary breath be breathed into her bosom ? How dear, how hollowed the thought ! And though we may deem such special and holy interference improbable, yet who shall dare stamp it with the seal of impossibility ? Let us always recollect that He who ‘rideth on the wings of the mighty winds, and casteth underneath his feet the darkness of the sky,’ can move more kindly, more gently, than the fondest sister through the chamber of the dying and beautiful girl !

It was perhaps nearly a year after the death of Eliza's sister, that my old friend and class mate arrived in the village on a tour of recreation and pleasure. Right glad was I to behold the light of his countenance, and I believe that he also felt an ardent satisfaction in the meeting. My joy was greatly enhanced when he concluded on account of the attractions of the place to make a pause in his journey for a few days. Many were the charms in anticipation of renewing our old intercourse,

talking over old sports, old studies and old companions. Nor were we disappointed in these our anticipations. Morning and evening we strayed on the shores of the lake, over the winding hills, through the bowerly vallies, calling flowers & all things sweet and fairy-like, while William looked up and thanked Heaven that he had been blessed with so many temporal advantages, of health, kind relatives, true-hearted friends and a plenty of wealth besides to enable him to enjoy with full satisfaction all the fair things of the world. One evening, as usual, we were taking our lingering ramble, as the sun looked out from his palace of the West in the kindly blaze of his retiring glory. I suppose it must be owing to its daily occurrence, that we so little think of the unearthly magnificence of the gorgeous sunset. What can equal it in splendor. All that we can dream, all that we can imagine, is faint in comparison with the wondrous golden glory that lingers around the gates of the closing day ! The lake, on the evening referred to, seemed like a mirror wherein loveliness, imaged from above, lay as if enshrined. You look upon its waters & see within their blue deep bosom the picture as of some celestial paradise ! We stood some time on gentle eminence in contemplation of the splendor of the scene with thoughts, as I believe, so intense, that we had not spoken for several minutes ; when, suddenly, from behind an intervening wood, at a little distance from us, we saw a lady and gentleman make their appearance with a slow and thoughtful step, apparently in a deep contemplation of the gorgeous scene before them, as were ourselves. The lady was dressed very simple in black, and, as the distance was not great between us, we were able to discern something of the all glorious beauty of her form and countenance. My friend touched me gently on the shoulder, and whispered, ‘who is she ?’ Could I, could any one ever mistake her ? I knew it was Eliza, and her father. I told him, As I looked upon her and upon William, I could not help thinking what a beautiful bride and bridegroom they would be, and how happy a creature of such loveliness, talent and sensibility might be made in the arms of so noble a husband. However, I soon began to think that it would not be William's fault if it did not turn out as I wished, for I saw a look of the completest admiration gradually developing itself upon his expressive countenance. I took him by the arm, inquiring if he would not like to be introduced. You see how she looks, and I have many times spoken to you of her true and noble character. He answered in the affirmative. As we walked slowly towards them, I observed that I could not claim to be particularly acquainted with either father or daughter, but I expected that both of them would gladly excuse my presumption in introducing to their knowledge a person of his accomplishments and demeanor. If I should have had some scruples about introducing an ordinary person, upon slight an acquaintance, to a gentleman and lady of the mind and manners which I so well knew by reputation Mr. ——, and his daughter to possess ; but so vividly did I recollect the elegance and superiority of person and demeanor which belonged to her father had been unfortunate in some speculations at the East, and with the remains of his once extensive property had emigrated to the Western part of the state of New York. Here he had a plenty for mere subsistence, and in the course of four or five years' residence, had in a measure revived the prosperity of his temporal affairs ; but still he was far from being wealthy. Eliza was the elder of two daughters, his only children, one of whom died a few months after my arrival. 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ner that plainly indicated, according to my judgment, that they had already begun to think of a certain serious but very silly thing. I declare I even paused myself to take a survey of them as they came along — they were so grandly beautiful.

(To be continued.)

From the Quebec Gazette.

Third failure of the Provincial Legislature of Lower Canada.

The meeting of the Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada, was closed by Proclamation on the 26th inst. having met on the 18th.

It is the third meeting of the Assembly elected in the fall of 1834, which has proved an entire failure, by the acts of the Representative Branch, under various pretences.

The first failed because the Governor, on the refusal of the Assembly to make good according to promise, the advances previously made on their address for contingencies, refused to make further advance.

The second failure arose from the refusal of the Assembly to proceed till the second Branch, which is appointed according to the constitution by the Crown, for life, was rendered elective.

The third has failed on the same grounds, and to preserve the appearance of consistency.

The divisions in the House shew that the national distinctions which were avowedly acted upon by that body, for the first time, in 1834, have still a material influence in the dissensions which prevail.

In the late divisions it will be found that the majority, for not proceeding, was made up of the members representing counties where the electors of 'French origin,' are the majority: while the 'majority' of the members who voted for proceeding with the public business, consisted of members representing the counties where electors not of French origin compose the majority; those styled in the 92 resolutions, 'of British or foreign origin.'

Such divisions could not possibly be formed on any other grounds than those connected with national distinctions, however much, of late, it may have been attempted to disavow them—by the leaders of the majority, and to rally under new names. We will not attempt to decide who was originally to blame in acting upon these distinctions. It is sufficient for our purpose to show that they are still acted upon, and have again occasioned the failure of a session of the Legislature, which was so much wanted.

How or when they will be removed; when 'the peace, welfare and good government of the Province,' for which the Assembly is constituted to act with the other branches, will form the sole object of consideration for the members elected to the Assembly, as well as of those who chose them, it is difficult to conjecture. Three failures, originating in these distinctions, seem to leave very little hope of a more favorable result. It can indeed hardly be expected under the elective system. The aforementioned national distinctions divide the population of Lower Canada into two classes; about one-third being of 'British or foreign origin,' and two-thirds of 'French origin.' A legislation based on these distinctions, or on any other consideration than the welfare of the whole population, would be insufferable, and could never promote the only legitimate ends of legislation.

If the English Government was out of the question altogether, the difficulty would still remain; as it has its origin in the composition of the existing population. A legislation by the majority of a population so circumstanced, would be the most odious tyranny over the minority, and could have no permanent duration in a country in the local position of Lower Canada.

What remedy the Imperial Government, whose legitimate authority and real power is paramount in the provinces, may now adopt, is not for us to pretend to determine. The Assembly and the leaders of the majority seem to have pointed it out, by repudiating the powers given to them by the act of the British Parliament under which they are constituted, and by telling the British Government, at their late meetings, that they consider themselves as absolved from their allegiance, and submit only to a government of force.

This appears to be the government of their own choice, for which, alone, they seem to think themselves qualified. For our part, we should say that the majority of the Assembly having renounced the privileges conferred on them, the British Government is bound to provide a local government for the country, not merely of force but of justice, to all descriptions of its subjects in the province; and we now have no apprehensions of any other, from a government constituted as is that of England; a government in which justice has had more power than in countries under any other authority.

The benefits to be derived from an enlightened legislature, guided by justice to all the inhabitants, and the sole desire of promoting the welfare and happiness of the people, are obvious, and were all within the reach of the established local legislature before the Assembly repudiated the constitution under which it was assembled: with such a legislation:

1°. The general education of the people would be facilitated on a permanent basis.

2°. The municipal affairs of the different localities would be placed under the

management of those chiefly interested in their advancement, with the power of local assessment.

3°. The administration of justice would be rendered independent, and facilitated to all parts of the province.

4°. The projects of public improvement would be submitted to a board of intelligent and scientific men, and the surplus revenue applied for objects too expensive for the localities and of common interest to the whole province.

5°. All impediments to the settlement of unoccupied lands would be removed, and facilities offered for their occupation, and a free scope, aid and protection given to agricultural improvements, and to trade and industry of every description.

6°. The public servants would be well and regularly paid; and all salaries and fees inquired into by disinterested commissioners and equitably established in proportion to the services rendered, all high public functionaries being made responsible before an independent and enlightened tribunal.

7°. The public revenues and accounts would be regularly enquired into, stated and settled, by competent and impartial authority, the immense arrears of advances heretofore made, be accounted for, and finally settled.

There can be no doubt but that the Legislative council would have passed any proper bills for these purposes, but as they all relate to the public money, such Bills, according to parliamentary usage, can only originate with the Assembly.—The concurrence of the British Government in all of them, has already been repeatedly offered to the Assembly, which has as repeatedly refused or neglected to provide for them, under paltry personal considerations or national distinctions; and the majority of the electors have approved of the doings!

Those who have disapproved of their conduct, ought not, however, to be any longer deprived of benefits so essential, and which they have a right to expect from the British Government, being well determined to perform all their duties to that Government, and, therefore, justly entitled to their rights.

The following statement of the payments to be made under the Vote of Credit of the House of Commons of the 3d July, and of the Revenues in the Provincial Chest, up to the 1st May last, is probably nearly correct:

Balance of salaries due to 31st October, 1835, £50,744 0 0

Pensions to the same date, 2,138 0 0

Contingencies of various offices and postage, 21,857 0 0

Advance from Military chest, 31,000 0 0

Probable amount of expenses from 31st Oct. to 10 April, 1837, 31,700 0 0

(The above secured upon the general revenue of the province.) Stg. £137,439 0 0

Payable out of the Land Funds, Stg. £142,160 0 0

Estimated amount in the Receiver General's chest, to 1st May, 1837, 148,992 0 0

Surplus beyond what necessary to cover the payments to 10th April, 1837, leaving the current revenue to meet the current expenditure, Stg. £6,832 0 0

N. B.—All the appropriations by Acts of the Legislature are supposed to have been paid previous to 1st May, 1837.

It is said that the arrears due to the late Advocate General, and the Auditor General of Public Account, are to be paid out of the Land Funds.

From the Quebec Gazette.

Change in the composition of the Legislative Council, and falsehood of the pretext of the Assembly for not proceeding to business.

Few of our readers are aware of the changes which have occurred in the Legislative Council by the effect of time and the nominations made since 1829. They have, in reality, given to that body an entire new character.

The following are the members who were present when the address in answer to the Governor's speech was passed on the 22nd ult., with some particulars not perhaps generally noticed:

Jonathan Sewell, Chief Justice, President, native of Massachusetts, a Protestant, (Church of England,) formerly Attorney General and member of the Assembly.

James Cuthbert, a native of Canada, a Roman Catholic, formerly a member of the Assembly, a large landed proprietor.

Pierre Dominique Debaratz, a native of Canada, of French and German origin, a Roman Catholic, a large landed proprietor, formerly a member of the Assembly, and latterly a leader of the party of the As-

sembly in the council, in favour of an elective council.

John Stewart, a native of Scotland, a protestant, (church of England,) commissioner of Jesuits' Estates, Master of the Trinity House.

Denis B. Viger, a native of Canada, of French origin, a Roman Catholic, a large proprietor, formerly member of the assembly, late agent of that house in England, in favor of an elective council.

François X. Malhiot, a native of Canada, of French origin, a Roman Catholic, formerly a member of the assembly, voted for a change in the constitution of the council.

Barthelemy Joliette, a native of Canada, of French origin, a Roman Catholic, a large proprietor, formerly a member of the assembly voted for a change in the constitution of the council.

Pierre De Rocheblave, a native of Canada, of French origin, a Roman Catholic, a physician and a proprietor.

Robert U. Harwood, a native of England, Protestant a large landed proprietor.

Antoine G. Collard, a native of Canada, of French origin, a Roman Catholic, a physician and a proprietor.

Robert Jones, a native of Canada, a Protestant, a large proprietor.

François Quirouet, a native of Canada, of French origin, a Roman Catholic, a proprietor, formerly a member of the assembly, voted generally in opposition to the colonial administration.

Joseph Masson, a native of Canada, of French origin, a Roman Catholic, a merchant and large proprietor.

The whole number on the list is 30 Total present on the 22nd August, of whom eight have been elected members of the assembly.

Absent from the Province:—The Lord Bishop, Messrs. Forsyth, Grant, and Moffat.

Messrs. Hale, Ryland, Coffin, M'Kenzie, Hatt, Guy, Guy, and Baxter were incapable of attending from age or sickness.

Absent, of which three are French Canadians.

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question was not within the provisions of the Provincial Statute, it was therefore illegal and void, and could not support the indictment.

That the present instrument was not a promissory note, because being made payable in current bank notes of this city, the value or consideration not being 'money' absolutely, which is the principal requisite of a note of this description, it was not a legal or valid promissory note, and could not maintain the indictment; to support a conviction, it was material that the false instrument on the face of it, and its very frame should not be illegal.

That the Statute 2d George 2d upon which the indictment was framed, having specifically made the forgery of 'promissory notes, &c.' for the 'payment of money, felony and a special offence, the forged instrument in question not being for the payment of money, but for current Bank Notes of this city, the indictment must be quashed.

Robert U. Harwood, a native of England, Protestant a large landed proprietor.

Antoine G. Collard, a native of Canada, of French origin, a Roman Catholic, a physician and a proprietor.

Robert Jones, a native of Canada, a Protestant, a large proprietor.

François Quirouet, a native of Canada, of French origin, a Roman Catholic, a proprietor, formerly a member of the assembly, voted generally in opposition to the colonial administration.

Joseph Masson, a native of Canada, of French origin, a Roman Catholic, a merchant and large proprietor.

The Attorney General viewed the objections in a general manner, and received the question in its effect upon the circulation of the paper currency, stating that it would have the effect of inducing parties to withdraw their notes from circulation.

Mr. Fisher, also counsel for the prisoner, was stopped in his reply to the Attorney General by the Chief Justice, who said that the court was only called upon to give an opinion upon the case, as it then appeared before it and upon the face of the indictment. That there should be some criminal punishment as a protection against fraud, and there might be a fraud in this case, but the court confined its opinion to the effect of the Statute of George the 2d upon which this indictment was laid, and by that Statute the forged instrument is no promissory note, because it was made payable in current Bank notes of this city, and not in money as required by the Statute, it is not, therefore, a promissory note, and the indictment must be quashed.

The court wished to be understood that it did not express any opinion upon the other objections urged in favor of the prisoner.

Upon motion being made by the prisoner's counsel, the indictment was quashed, and the prisoner discharged therefrom without trial.

ENGLAND.

THE PROROGATION.

Her Majesty then read, in a clear and unfaltering tone, and with an unequalled sweetness of voice, the following most gracious Speech:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'I have been anxious to seize the first opportunity of meeting you, in order that I might repeat in person my cordial thanks for your condolence upon the death of his late Majesty, and the expressions of attachment and affection with which you congratulated me upon my accession to the Throne. I am very desirous of renewing the assurance of my determination to maintain the Protestant Religion, as established by law; to secure to all, the free exercise of the rights of conscience; to protect the liberties and to promote the welfare of all classes of the community.

'I rejoice that, in ascending the Throne, I find the country in amity with all foreign powers; and while I faithfully perform the engagements of the Crown, and carefully watch over the interests of my subjects, it shall be the constant object of my solicitude to maintain the blessings of

nominations, whenever they came in his way. He was indeed what we daily pray for, and what the church which he served requires of her members, to be, in 'charity with all men.' Neither in the freest conversation, nor in his public preaching could a word be detected that showed either a spirit of bigotry or intolerance, but kindness, charity and benevolence to all.

He was the friend of the poor. His heart was easily affected by the tale of woe and sight of distress. No sooner did his eye behold an object of charity than his hand was ready to impart relief in money, or clothing, or food, or medicine as the case might require. His kindness of nature was, no doubt, liable to the imposition of the designing hypocrite, and if ever it was so, the sin is on the skirts of the deceiver and not on his.

He was the generous, liberal friend of education, as every one in this place knows, contributing to the building of school houses—procuring books for those who had need, and paying for the tuition of one or two or more children in a variety of schools, besides some that he brought up and educated altogether at his own expense.

His meek and forgiving disposition was no less remarkable than his humility and benevolence. Being naturally of a cheerful disposition, not subject to lowness of spirits, he might sometimes have the appearance, to those that did not know him, from the ardor of his manner, and the vivacity of his replies, of being hasty; but if, on any such occasions, he became aware of the slightest umbrage being taken, he was sure to do away all the unpleasant effects, by his ever flowing kindness and condescending goodness. As for feeling himself at any time, or under any circumstances, affronted, ill-used, or offended, I never knew one instance. He did not allow himself to be affected in this manner. I never knew him to have any accounts of this nature to settle. He was entirely above all such petty annoyances. He looked upon none with an evil, jealous eye... suspected no evil intentions towards him...and if anything were the appearance, he wiped it away from his mind by a charitable construction. My limits will admit of no more. A good man he truly was, whose like we seldom see.

J. R.

MISSISKOU STANDARD.

FREELIGHSBURG, SEPT. 12, 1837.

We beg to inform our Quebec subscribers that Mr. JOSEPH TARDIF is agent for the Missiskoui Standard, and is authorized to receive all dues and grant acquittances.

On Sunday last our amiable and pious clergyman preached a funeral sermon for the late Honorable and Right Reverend Dr. Stewart. For such a duty circumstances had peculiarly qualified Mr. Reid;...one of the deceased bishop's oldest and most intimate friends, and pastor of the deceased bishop's first congregation. Under these circumstances Mr. Reid, with great propriety viewed Dr. Stewart less, as a bishop in the church, than as a member of society and a minister of the gospel, less as the ecclesiastical ruler of the Canadas than as the zealous and distinguished apostle of the Eastern Townships.

Most of our readers are aware, that the lamented prelate, of whom we are now writing, was a younger son of a Scotch Nobleman and the possessor of a small fortune. How delightful to every person of proper feeling to see one, who was nursed in the lap of luxury and trained to high expectations of worldly preferment, voluntarily undertake the obscure labours and severe hardships of a colonial missionary. As Mr. Reid well remarked, superficial thinkers would have deemed such a man incapable of performing such a task. But by those, who can appreciate the influence of moral training and lofty feeling, a different result was to be expected. For surmounting difficulties of every kind mental resolution is far more efficacious than bodily strength, and, amid all the hardships and horrors of the peninsular war, the Duke of Wellington almost invariably had reason to prefer the services of the well born and delicately nurtured. Such men have one motive peculiar to themselves, for they have, as it were, given their parents & ancestors as pledges for their own good conduct. But be these things as they may, Dr. Stewart was eminently successful. If we may borrow the language and sentiments of the country, he was eminently successful as a religious 'bushwhacker,' 'clearing' corner after corner of His Master's vineyard. No sooner had he planted a congregation in one spot, than he resolutely broke new ground elsewhere. During all these labours he was liberally devoting his own private money to works of temporal or spiritual benefit. His munificence knew no limit but that of necessity, he never held his hand, while he had any thing to give. On this subject Mr. Reid's knowledge of facts was minute and various; and as to one instance we may mention, that during two years of the bishop's absence from the province, Mr. Reid's expenditure on his account for the education of poor children alone amounted to four hundred dollars.

Dr Stewart was no bigot. His heart was open to all who sincerely believed in our Lord Jesus Christ; and an extract from the Montreal Gazette, which Mr. Reid introduced into his sermon, shewed in what estimation he was held by Christians in different denominations from himself. Would to God, that those, who delight in censuring and reviling the Church of England, could have heard, what we have heard, and seen, what we have seen, of the late Bishop's piety, charity and simplicity.

The propitious change, which has taken place in the weather during the past week, must be a subject of congratulation and thankfulness to all the inhabitants of the Eastern Townships. With the single exception of Corn, which fortunately, however, does not cover much ground, every crop is unusually luxuriant and promises to be housed in good order and matchless abundance.

During the ensuing year, the Eastern Townships, instead of deriving their supply of bread from Montreal as they did last winter to a melancholy extent, will have enough and to spare of excellent wheat, and will pour into the cities considerable quantities of flour in addition to the ordinary supplies of butter, beef and pork.

The prices of surplus produce, it is true, will be low; but, in the newer sections of the country, the very lowness of prices will prove highly beneficial by cheapening the cost of labour and extending the facilities of agricultural improvement. When it is considered, how much art has still to do for nature even on the best farms of the Townships, it will be seen, how far and in what one good harvest may be made the nurse of many others. From all sections of the country the reports of the crops are equally cheering. What a pitch of prosperity might not our hills and our valleys attain, if treated with liberality, or even with justice, by the Provincial Legislature. As matters now are managed, our natural advantages are checked and neutralized both by positive and by negative evils. Useful laws are permitted to expire; and the money, that should be expended in schools, roads and bridges, is locked up in the public chest. But the most wonderful thing of all is the fact, that the authors of all this mischief profess to be public benefactors & are believed by many foolish men to be so.

We understand that Mr. Walcott, Civil Secretary, and Mr. Routh, the commissary General, were in town yesterday, making arrangements for the immediate payment of the public officers, which will be effected this week.—Mont. Her.

We understand that letters from Halifax, received by yesterday's mail, report the resumption of specie payments by the Banks in that city, and that no extraordinary run, except upon one day, had attended this operation, nor had accommodation in the way of discounts, or good paper for bona fide transactions, diminished in consequence of this return to the usual course of business with banking establishments....Quebec Mercury.

MARRIED.
At Montreal, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. John Bethune, Mr. Thom, Advocate, to Miss Blachford, late of Tooting, Surry, England.

At Burlington, Vt. on Wednesday the 3d Aug. last, by the Rev. J. K. Converse, Mr. E. M. Toof, of the Seigniory of St. Arnaud, to Miss Ann Robinson, of the former place.

At the Parish of St. Thomas, on Sunday the 3d inst. by the Rev. M. Townsend, John Derick Esq. to Miss Ophelia Edy, of the Parish of St. George. On Monday following the happy couple and a large number of friends met at the dwelling house of Conrad Derick, Esq. where they partook of the best the country affords, spent the afternoon very agreeably.—Com.

DIED.
At Sagersfield, on the 23 instant, Jacob Sager, in his 44th year. He was the first child born in Sagersfield; has always led an exemplary life and died sincere Christian—Mr. Sager has left a wife and seven children, and a large number of friends to lament his loss.—Com.

Immediately following the sale of the above, will also be sold at the same place and without reserve, for the benefit of their estate, the whole of the remaining STOCK IN TRADE OF THE FIRM OF LAROCQUE, BERNARD & Co. consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES and LIQUORS, to a large amount, the particulars of which will be made known previous to the time of sale.

A. LAFRAMBOISE, A. & B.
Montreal, September 5th, 1837.

**GRAIN, FLOUR, SALT,
IRON, HARDWARE,**

Groceries

&
Dry Goods!

NEW STORES,

St. Joseph Street, opposite the Presbyterian Meeting House, a New and Complete Assortment of the above Articles, which they offer Wholesale and Retail, at the Montreal prices. As they have lately entered into the GRAIN and FLOUR BUSINESS, they would particularly request Merchants and others to call, as they feel confident that their Stock, for variety and quality, is not surpassed by any in the Trade.

JOHN THOMSON & Co.
The Company have now opened up by roads and bridges a fertile tract of country on the SALMON RIVER,

where settlers will find every facility and advantage which can usually be expected in a new country.

September 4th, 1837.

V3 21 4w

Champlain and Saint Lawrence Railroad

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

MONDAY next, the 11th instant,	
From Montreal.	From Laprairie.
Princess Victoria.	Cars by Locomotive.
9 o'clock, A. M.	10 o'clock, A. M.
12 1/2 P. M.	5 P. M.
4 P. M.	
From St. Johns.	From Laprairie.
Cars, by Locomotive.	Princess Victoria.
9 o'clock, A. M.	6 1/2 o'clock, A. M.
1 P. M.	10 1/2 o'clock, A. M.
	Quarter past 2 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.	
From Montreal.	From St. Johns.
Princess Victoria.	Cars, by Locomotive.
10 o'clock, A. M.	8 o'clock, A. M.
4 P. M.	2 P. M.
First class Passengers through	55. 0d.
Second class do do	28. 6d.
To and from St. Johns or Montreal same day	75. 6d.
Children half price,	
Application for freight or passage from Montreal to be made on board the Princess Victoria.	

The public will take notice, that in order to prevent those losses, mistakes and vexatious delays which must arise, unless due order and regularity be observed in the receiving and delivering of freight, the Company will strictly adhere to the following regulations:

1st.—All freight intended to cross the Railroad or Ferry must be delivered at either end of the Line, half an hour before the regular time of departure, in order that no delay may take place in starting at the periods advertised, and to allow time for the freight to be regularly Way-Billed.

2d.—No freight will be considered as delivered to the Company unless a Shipping List or Bill of Lading shall accompany the same, delivered to the Captain or Purser.

3d.—Freight from Montreal for Laprairie will be delivered on the Company's wharf, and must be removed with all despatch.

4th.—Freight from Montreal to St. Johns, and not intended for Lake Champlain, will be delivered at the Station House.

5th.—Freight from St. Johns for Laprairie will be delivered at the Station House.

6th.—Freight for Montreal will be considered as delivered on the wharf, due notice being given of its arrival to the owner or consignee.

Montreal, Sept. 5. V3 22—6w.

Office of Crown Lands,

Quebec, 14th August, 1837.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the CROWN LANDS and CLERGY RESERVES which remain unsold, from the lists published on the 26th and 27th July, 1836, and 16th May, 1837, will be offered for sale, during the present year, at the times and places as follow, unless otherwise publicly notified:

Tho. in the Township of Dunham, Stanbridge, Sutton, at Dunham Flats, on the 4th September, 2d October, 4th November, and 6th December;

Those in the Township of Shefford, Stugely, Ely, Bromé, Farnham, Granby, Milton and Roxton, at Frosts Village, on the 11th September, 9th October, 13th November, and 11th December;

Those in the Townships of Stanstead, Bolton, Hereford, Compton, Stoke, Windsor, Shipton, Brompton, Orford, Ascot, at Sherbrooke, on the 18th September, 26th October, 20th November, and 18th December;

Those in Durham, Grantham, Eaton, Upton, Kinsey, Maddington, Stanfold, Somerset, Acton, at Drummondville, on the 25th September, 23rd October, 27th November, and 27th December;

In Clarendon & Litchfield, at Clarendon, Bristol, at Bristol,

Buckingham, at Buckingham,

Lochaber, at Lochaber,

Chattham & Wentworth, at Argenteuil,

Grenville & Harrington, at Brownmills,

7th Range of Chambly,

Ireland, Inverness and Nelson, at Mr.

Lauchlin Campbell's,

Woodbridge & Lessard, at L'Ile, Broughton, Tring, Shefford, at Mr.

Hall's, Broughton, Newton, at Coteau du Lac,

Gosford, at the End Office, Quebec,

Information can be obtained on application at this Office, or to the respective Agents.

First Monday in each Month.

Conditions of Sale.

The Lands will be put up for sale in lots or parcels of from 100 or half a survey lot, to 1200 acres, or six survey lots, as may suit the convenience of parties disposed to bid for the same.

The lots will be offered at the upset price per acre, as published in the list already alluded to. The biddings to be made in currency upon the upset price per acre.

A deposit of ten per cent, on the whole value of the purchase, to be lodged at the time of sale, and the remainder within fourteen days from the day of sale.

Thus until the whole price is paid, the purchaser will not be put in possession of the land.

In the event of the payments not being made within the prescribed period, the sale will be considered void, and the deposit forfeited.

The payments to be made in coins current in the province.

August 17. N3 20 3w



Advertisement.

Office of the British American Land Co.

Montreal, August 10, 1837.

THE HON. GEORGE MOFFATT, in consequence of his intended absence from the Province for one or more years; and I, the undersigned, for other reasons, satisfactory to the Court of Directors, having resigned our situation as Commissioners for the Company, I take leave to give public notice, to all whom it may concern, that...

JOHN FRASER, late of Inverness, Esquire, a gentleman of known respectability, and of great experience;

ARTHUR C. WEBSTER, Esquire, who has been acting as Sub-Commissioner in the Eastern Townships for the past year;

Have been appointed by the Court of Directors, under the seal of the Corporation, respectively, Chief and Junior Commissioners, in our place and stead, and are vested with all power & authority which we possessed.

All communications connected in any way with the Company's affairs in this Province, are hereafter to be addressed to them, at their Head Office in Sherbrooke.

PETER M'GILL.

Montreal, August 10, 1837. V3 19—3w

Land Agent and Accountant.

THE undersigned begs to intimate having also commenced the first of the above branches, and respectfully invites individuals having real estate to SELL or LET to place it in his hands.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real estate can seldom be made without personal inspection, he proposes to act only as a medium, through whom the seller can advertise cheaply and efficiently, and the buyer be guided in his choice. In accordance with this view he has opened

BOOKS OF REGISTRY, in which descriptions of property for SALE or TO LET in town or throughout the country will be inserted. These will be open to the inspection of Emigrants and others (gratis), every exertion being made to increase the publicity of the plan.

The Charge for registering for the first three months will be 10s. when not more than three distinct properties are included in one description; when over that D5: for succeeding quarters half these amounts. The same in every case payable in advance, and all communications to be post paid. When the parties are not known, satisfactory references as to the correctness of the descriptions will be required.

JAMES COURT.

Montreal 21st. August 1837. V2—20 2m.

St Joseph Street (near the wharf.)

JAMES GILLIN,

and signed by the subscribers for the sum of about

\$73,60,

and dated at Brome

To the Conservatives of England.

Oh! remember, Conservatives, now is the hour,
To rally around the 'altar and throne,'
To prove yourselves dauntless, & master in power,
That victory be yours...the glory your own!

Will you have the bold papist, uplifting the host,
And sprinkling the ground where churchmen
have trod?
Will you have the base infidel shamelessly boast,
That he too defileth the house of your God!

Will you have the good book that your fathers
revered,
Descend to your children unaltered and pure?
Or will you behold it dishonoured and seared,
By those who its precepts can never endure?

The blood of the best in the land hath been shed,
Of those who all scorned their faith to forsake...
Remember how Ridley and Latimer died
By whom were they bound to the faggot & stake?

Then pause not a moment but firmly unite,
If love for your father-land dwells in your veins,
Go onward in myriads...supporting the right,
Unless you would weep for sweet England in
chains.

Vive la Reine:

Lower Canada.

A PEEP BEHIND THE SCREEN.
An explanatory letter for those who will take the trouble to read it.

(Concluded.)

As to the Governor and Commissioners, I was requested by Mr. Speaker to see them, and I used the spare time I had on Monday to wait upon them...to whom I spoke on the affairs of the country, with plainness and sincerity. To the Earl of Gosford I read, word for word, the copy I had of the letter from the Upper Canada Reformers to Mr. Papineau, commenting on its contents as I proceeded. Little did I then imagine that after I had begged an answer from you, Mr Morin, Mr Speaker, and others at least twenty times, after having refused your repeated request, to write the Upper Canadians myself from Quebec an answer purporting to be from their brethren in Lower Canada; you, and the other gentlemen who may have since signed an answer, would have, as I learn is the case, asked my companion, Dr O'Grady, to take your reply to Upper Canada, with his name only inscribed on it. There are differences enough above without your augmenting them. Dr O' tells me that he very properly refused to receive such a letter. Whether you asked him (Dr O') also to save the gentlemen in Quebec from the drudgery of replying to us I have not enquired.

As to the appointment of a committee of good correspondence or commission, to proceed to Upper Canada, at the fitting period, and consult with the good men there upon matters in which I then thought all parties felt deeply interested, it was at first suggested that that would be one very proper course to pursue, and I was given to understand it would be. Finding that it was not, I urged the matter upon you, upon Mr Speaker, very particularly on Mr Viger, and also upon others with whom I thought I could venture to speak with frankness. But the longer I stayed the less inclination there appeared to be to propose such a resolution, and I said no more of it.

Although not a careful observer of national character, I could not help observing during my stay in Quebec, that there is not the most friendly feeling in the French Canadian population towards those who speak my language and cross the ocean to the Canadas; and the remarks that were made at the boarding house, where accident placed me, convinced me that there was more in it than I had at first supposed. When Messrs. Neilson were discarded from printing some of your most valuable records because a Canadian (I think Frechette or Parant) slept in to offer to do the work a trifle cheaper, I am fearful that this national origin question was the guiding principle. You were under immense obligation to John Neilson, he stood by the Canadians like a rock of strength in their times of the greatest difficulty—he had placed them under deep obligation by sacrificing the Gazette; but forthwith their work must be done by contract, to give their favourites an opportunity of depriving his family of the only means whereby some pecuniary recompence could have been given them with propriety. The King's printer, Staunton, offered to complete our journals under journeymen's wages to injure Dr. O'Grady, but the Assembly gave the journals at a fair price to the Doctor—the times required it—Mr Neilson must have felt that the French Canadians seek empire and ascendancy under the name of equal rights, and that he and you, and a few others who are now necessary to them *** which, when he finds his legs stronger, the cripple throws away. It is very convenient to boast that they return a good-Irishman for Yamaska rather than a bad Canadian; but wait a little and see if there will be gratitude. The Speaker, with £1000 a-year, and a great fortune, allowed the illustrious Waller to starve unassisted—when Waller died he was all but deified—that cost but little, and his son has a small office.

With these facts before me, and the inferences I have drawn I shall review very carefully these statements which have appeared, and which may be given as proofs that in reality we Europeans are disliked and hated by the leaders of the people—for whose benefit some of us have borne much approbrium. But let I should be in error and too hasty in concluding one way or the other, I shall act in the mean

time in Upper Canada as if no such doubts had arisen in my mind. Not one whisper shall be heard either from Doctor O'Grady or myself on matters like these beyond the circle of those who already know them; because if a suspicion were to arise with us (and the course you proposed with your answer would have led to it) it would do incalculable injury...Well you know my greatest crime in Upper Canada with many who are good reformers, has been my unwilling obstinacy in favour of the designs, objects, and opinions of the great Lower Canadian leader, Mr Papineau. The charm is dispelled, but I will wait a little. How my head ached when you told me I had grudged us the pittance of printing, and left it to you to defend the project. I felt like * * * * and when he left us I was obliged to go to bed. I was really sick...an allusion had been dispelled, hopes had been destroyed, on which for years I had fondly built a fabric of Canadian freedom...and the reality was before me of an individual gifted with talents, but animated with the desire of power, wealth, authority, the triumph of party rather than principle. Mr. Papineau would be civil to us but nothing more.

There are other points, but I had better not mention them—I shall read the Vindictive, the Morning Courier, and the Quebec Gazette, (which our House had ordered) very carefully during the winter, and probably with less *** than before, and if I have not yet arrived at a correct judgment, I shall be anxious to learn.

Now, Doctor, you have my motives for acting as I did—and if they destroy, as they will, all the little influence I had at Quebec, and in one way injure me in Upper Canada, I shall not regret it. I have no selfish end to gain, no crooked purpose to answer...and if sincerity be the test of a bad diplomatist, it is the sign of something less valued, but more valuable than diplomacy to me at least.

I have hitherto looked only on public business, let us now pass to things personal. I had heard much said in favor of Canadian hospitality, and had high notions of it. You may remember when I arrived at Quebec, from London, the Mayor and other gentlemen were so hospitable as to offer me a public dinner, which I declined, and that at Montreal the like distinction was tendered me by Mr Speaker, Mr Mayor, and other Canadian gentlemen, after I had expressed my purpose of leaving with my family the next morning for Upper Canada. Of course I declined, but I thought those offers the proofs of the hospitable character, towards Upper Canada, I had attributed to the whole people. The Montreal Gazette, and other papers in the same interest, did not hesitate to declare their belief that such was the insincerity of Mr Papineau's character in matters where we are concerned, that if he had not been certain I would not stop and accept the honor it would not have been tendered me; but that it was a cheap and easy mode of flattering my vanity and complimenting my numerous Upper Canada friends. Well, in 1835, at the request of this same Mr Papineau, I left my home at an inclement season of the year, refused at Toronto to have my expenses defrayed by my brother reformers, and at my personal expense reached Quebec, remained nearly three weeks in your boarding house, and never received one solitary invitation to take even a glass of wine, or a cup of cold water, beyond the precincts of the boarding house where I lodged, at a dollar a day, from any one of that Canadian party who were so very sorry that they had not an opportunity in 1833 of bestowing on me the rites of hospitality. The Speaker was sorry he had not had time to invite me to his lodgings, &c. &c., but then he was so busy, so much engaged—but he found time to banquet at the castle notwithstanding. I confess I was ashamed that I had Dr. O'Grady to accompany me, for if I had been alone no one would have known from me that there was more truth than sarcasm in Mr Armour's hint of 1833—had I been Canadian or French, or had my friend the Doctor been so, we had not found every door and boarding house of the patriots shut upon us after the excessively kind invitations I had received. Not so did Mr Neilson act towards me, in 1833, but with sincere and real kindness showed me and mine the genuine hospitality of his roof. Yet did I, in 1835, avoid his dwelling, and avoid his son, to dance attendance on those whose hollow politeness was all but upset, when a miserable £100 was proposed to be expended for the benefit of the reformers of the Upper Country—only one day's wages of Mr Papineau, last session of ten days at £1000. I am really afraid we are cordially *** by the Canadian leaders.

Whether delegates will be sent to Upper Canada, is now problematical—but if they are, although our Speaker has not £1000, nor the quarter of it, to enable him to keep up the character of the country for hospitality to strangers, and although he has given no invitation, I trust that he and the reformers of Toronto generally, will so perform their duties as to leave no room for the suspicion of their being either hollow or insincere.

Now, my dear Doctor, be as angry as you please. I have given my honest sentiments,...and I am, whether you believe it or not, and whether you care for it or not, your faithful and affectionate friend, as I shall try to prove when occasion permits.

(Signed,) W. L. M'KENZIE.
E. B. O'CALLAGHAN, Esq. M. P. P.
Dumoulin's Boarding House, Quebec.

THE CONTRAST, BETWEEN THE HUSBANDRY OF NEW AND OLD SETTLED DISTRICTS.

The farmers in newly settled districts, forgetting that the fertility which gives them great crops is the accumulation of ages, act as though it was inexhaustible; and, like the prodigal son, they go on living upon the patrimonial wealth of Providence, till its value becomes seriously impaired, or is wholly gone. They do not consider, that land like every thing else will wear out, by bad husbandry; and that it is the duty, as well as the interest, of the husbandman, to endeavor to preserve and to perpetuate its fertility. Their system is that of exhaustion. The lamentable effects of this system are seen all along the Atlantic border; where large districts, once teeming with fertility, have become poor and sterile. And even in the comparatively new states of Vermont, Kentucky and Tennessee, whose admission into the Union as states is fresh in our recollection, we already hear of exhausted fertility...of worn out lands; & the inhabitants of these states, in countless numbers, are pushing to the far west, in search of new and virgin soils, which, under a bad system of management they may in turn feed upon and exhaust. The remark applies with like force to many districts of New York. West Vermont and the valley of the Mohawk were, within our recollection, the great wheat districts, and furnished principally this important staple to the New York market. Now they do not raise this grain in sufficient quantity for the domestic demand. Whence this change? Why this diminution in the products of the soil. The cause is too palpable to the most superficial observer. The farmer has been constantly going to the meal chest, without thinking of the necessity of replenishing his stores, till the meal is exhausted...he has been constantly drawing upon the riches of the soil, without employing those means, which Providence has placed abundantly within his reach, of preserving, or improving, its fertility. Had this system of exhaustion prevailed in Flanders, or in China, how lamentable would now have been the condition of their population? The lands in those countries were naturally no better than ours; and yet has their fertility not only been preserved, unimpaired, for thousands of years, but it has been increasing, with the increase of population, and the increasing wants of the human family.

In the old settled districts of our state a very different course, from that practised in the newly settled districts has, from necessity been adopted. In these, the fertility of the soil having been greatly impaired or exhausted, by the bad management of the pioneer settlers, it has become necessary to renovate and augment its productiveness; and where the experiment has been fairly tested, by industry, intelligence and good management, the benefits have been so palpable, and success so encouraging, that improvements have increased in a progressive ratio, until many of the old districts, though once exhausted, have not only gained their natural fertility, but have been made to surpass it, and now exhibit examples of the most profitable husbandry in our land. The counties of Dutchess, Orange, Columbia, and a portion of Long Island, in our own state, and many districts in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, &c. sufficiently attest this fact. In these, exhaustion has given way to a system of augmentation and improvement.

The deterioration of lands, by constantly cropping without returning to them the means of fertility—the dung of the farm—is an inevitable, as is starvation of animals, from whom we withhold the food necessary to their existence. The augmentation of fertility, by draining, manuring and alternating crops, is matter of as equal certainty. We possess the means; we have abundant examples to guide us in their application; and if we will exercise intelligence industry and perseverance, we shall preserve fertility and plenty in the new, and augment them in the older settled districts of our country.

TERRIBLE RAIL-ROAD ACCIDENT.—Steamboat Columbus, August 12th, 1837.—The most serious accident that has occurred in Eastern Virginia since my recollection, happened on the Portsmouth and Roanoke rail-road, one and a half miles from Suffolk, yesterday, between nine and ten o'clock. A company consisting of about 150 ladies and gentlemen, from the counties of Isle of Wight, Nansemond and Southampton, came down on the rail-road on Thursday the 10th instant, with a view of visiting Portsmouth, Norfolk, Fortress Monroe, and returning the next day; on their return, at the time and place above mentioned, they met a locomotive and train of burden cars, and, horrible to relate, the two ran together, while going at the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour.

The most heart-rending scene presented itself that I ever witnessed. Every spot on both sides of the road, which offered the least protection from the sun, was covered with the dead, dying, and wounded. Three young ladies sitting together on the front seat of the second car were killed, neither living longer than fifteen minutes; another lady, an infant and a negro girl were so much injured that they died before three o'clock; and 10 or 15 ladies or gentlemen beside sustained injury of one kind or another, very likely to prove fatal to four or five of them. Every possible attention was paid the sufferers by the physicians and hospitable citizens of Suffolk, but the situation where the accident happened, and the excessive heat of the day

added greatly to the intensity of their sufferings.

Family Quarrels....The Floridians, not satisfied with the fighting furnished them by the Seminoles, have turned to killing each other. The Tallechasse Floridian gives the particulars of a most tragical occurrence which took place in that town on the 22d June. A quarrel arose, says the Floridian, among a number of citizens assembled at Shell Point, when weapons were resorted to by several on each side, and we regret to say it resulted in the death of Arthur Macon, Esq., and also Mr. Gleason, the former by a stab in the abdomen, and the latter by gunshot wound. Three brothers, Messrs. Nathaniel W. John and William H. Walker, and John M. Haughton, and James Howard were all severely wounded, either by guns, knives or pistols.—New Orleans Picayune.

New Goods !!

JUST received, a general assortment of New and Fashionable

GOODS

&

Staple Articles,

which will be sold as low as at any other stores in this section of the country. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

LEVI KEMP.

V3—14

SALT!

500 Bushels St. Ubes SALT general assortment of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Iron, Nails, Oil, Glass, &c. &c.,

Just received and for sale by RUSSELL & ROBERTS.

NEW YORK & MONTREAL

FURS!

Otter, South Sea Seal, Nutre, Seal and Jenett Caps, Boas, Ruffs, Tippets, Jenett Collars and Gloves, Buffalo Robes, &c. &c. &c., for sale by W. W. SMITH.

Mississipi Bay, Dec. 6th, 1836. V2—53

2,000 Menots Lisbon Salt !

in fine condition, just landed from board the Schooner Malvina—likewise quantity of blown SALT, — ALSO — a heavy Stock of general

Merchandise, and for sale Wholesale & Retail by W. W. SMITH.

Mississipi Bay, 23 Nov., 1836. V2—55

NEW STORE AND New Firm !

THE subscribers have taken the store at Cooksville, St. Armand, formerly occupied by Geo. Cook, Esq., where they have just received a new assortment of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery and Hardware,

Salt, Glass, Nails, etc. etc.

and almost every article called for in a country store. The above goods will be sold at very reduced prices. The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Ashes and most kinds of Produce received in exchange for Goods at fair prices.

Cooksville, Dec. 6, 1836. A. & H. ROBERTS.

For Sale,

IN Frost Village, County of Shefford, an excellent Two Story

House,

with a STORE and out Buildings adjoining, all in good order, with a Garden and sufficient Pasturage for two Cows. There is also a Pearl Ashery attached, with a constant supply of water from a never failing brook passing through the grounds. The premises are known as formerly occupied by the late Samuel Willard, and are well worthy the attention of any person desirous of entering into business, or a country residence.

Possession given immediately, and terms of payment easy. Apply to P. C. GILMOUR & CO.

Granby village, 3d April, 1837. 1f.

Dec. 6, 1836.

Just Received,

30 chests Y. H. Tea

25 do. H. S. do

15 do. Souchang do

10 do. Hyson do

25 Bags Rio Coffee,

25 Kegs Tobacco,

15 Boxes Saunders Cawen-

dish do.

6 Kegs Ladies Twist do.

20 Bags Pepper and Pimento,

40 Matts Capia,

2 Tons Trinidad Sugar,

2,000 Wt. Double Refined

Loaf Sugar,

and a variety of articles not enumerated, for

W. W. SMITH.

V2—35

Dec. 6, 1836.

Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Philipsburg and its vicinity, that he still continues the

Tailoring

business in its various branches at his old stand, Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the latest Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and from the superior quality and low price of Cloths and first rate workmanship, the public will find at his stand inducements seldom to be met with; and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he hopes by unremitting attention, to secure a continuance of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, at the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash will be received.

N. B. WANTED, a BOY from 12 to 14 years of age, as an apprentice, for whose good behaviour security will be required.

DANIEL FORD.

Philippsburg, June 21, 1836. V2 II—IV

New Firm

&

New Goods.